

GREAT REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT GRAZING LAND

Sheep Are Excluded From Twenty-Percent Of Forest Reserve

(From Thursday's Daily)
C. H. Hinderer, supervisor of the Prescott and Verde national forests, who recently returned from an extended tour of the Verde forest with D. D. Benson, of the forest service and W. A. Parrish, representing the Reclamation Service, has issued the following self-explanatory letter to the woolgrowers of Northern Arizona:

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 25, 1908.
To the Wool Growers of Northern Arizona:

Gentlemen: The investigation of range conditions within the Tonto and Prescott National Forests by Mr. A. F. Potter and Mr. D. D. Benson, representing the forest service and Mr. W. A. Parrish, representing the Reclamation Service, has been completed and results in the following conclusions:

The character of the country in that portion of the Tonto national forest north of Salt River and east of the Verde River is such that the exclusion of sheep will be necessary to protect the irrigation interests, but provision will be made for the grazing of 10,000 head of sheep during the coming winter, allotted as follows: One-half of the 10,000 will be allowed upon range in the vicinity of Hidden Waters and the other half of the 10,000 on range south of Abler Creek and west of the Heber-Reno divide. The Heber-Reno divide will be extended to Salt River and as an emergency proposition sheep coming over this driveway will be allowed to graze upon the country known as The Rolls, south of Sugar Loaf Mountain and west of Cottonwood Creek. This emergency grazing will only be allowed in case the river is so high that it cannot be crossed or in case there is no feed upon the desert.

Such of Salt River sheep will be excluded except from that portion of the range outside the first form Reclamation Withdrawal, which covers a strip along the river one mile wide on the north side and three miles wide on the south side, except in the region north of Superstition Mountain and west of the Fish Creek divide, where 12,500 sheep will be allowed to graze. A further exception will be made to this exclusion in allowing 2500 sheep to lamb on Horse Mountains, making a total of 15,000 sheep south of Salt River and a grand total of 25,000 sheep allowed on the Tonto National Forest during the coming winter.

On the Verde division of the Prescott national forest located west of the Verde River sheep will be excluded from all that portion of the forest on the westward of the Verde River from Grief Hill southward to the rim of the mesa on the northern edge of Bloody Basin, and thence south from the strip bearing from one to two miles in width along the west side of the river to the point of Cedar Mountain, thence southwest to the divide between Lime and Camp Creeks and including all the Camp Creek watershed except an area of about three miles wide on the head of the creek, thence west including the rough foothills between Cave and Camp Creeks and the rough slope on the west of Cave Creek. All the remaining portions of the Verde division of the Prescott National Forest will remain open to the grazing of both cattle and sheep. On that portion of the area open to sheep grazing lying south of the Bloody Basin Divide and Turret Peak, 60,000 sheep will be allowed and on that portion north of Turret Peak and south of the Grief Hill driveway, including Bald Mountain range, 25,000 sheep will be allowed for winter grazing.

The owners of cattle grazing under permit on the forest who have improved stock ranches within its limits will be allowed the exclusive use of the range in the close vicinity of their ranches on a basis of 30 acres for each cow or horse up to 200 head. After having set aside these closed areas the remaining areas will be divided among owners of sheep and cattle on the basis of allowing the use of 2 1/2 acres for each sheep or a total of 150,000 acres on the southern portion of the forest and 62,500 acres on the portion north of Turret Peak.

The Grief Hill and Government Gap driveways will be two miles in width and this office will make such restrictions regarding the driving of stock across the range as are necessary to protect the interests of the forest. A

driveway one-half mile wide will also be established through the excluded area on Cave Creek to provide for the driving of sheep to shearing pens or to the desert. The range within the old Prescott National Forest south and west of Bradshaw Mountain will be held an emergency lambing proposition in case of an extreme shortage of feed upon the desert. Under such a situation 25,000 head of ewes will be allowed to enter during the period of two months for lambing.

The regular winter grazing period will be from November 1st to April 30th, the charge for which will be 6 cents per head on all sheep over six months of age at the time of entering and 2 cents per head additional for ewes lambing within the forest.

On the range north of Turret Peak sheep may be allowed to remain until May 15, without extra charge. A special season from February 15 to April 15, will be allowed for use at lambing only at the rate of 5 cents per head, including lambing. This special rate will apply to both the old Prescott Forest and the Tonto Forest, but not to the Verde division of the Prescott Forest. In case there is good feed upon the desert so that the sheep may be removed from the Verde division of the Prescott National Forest or the Tonto National Forest from February 1 to February 15, a refund of the unused portion of the grazing fee will be made, but it is urgently requested that the owners of sheep take advantage of this provision as far as possible, in case range conditions on the desert warrant it.

It is believed that the number of sheep allowed upon both the Verde division of the Prescott National Forest and upon the Tonto National Forest is in excess of the capacity of the lands which will be open to this kind of stock, and it is desired to give notice at this time that a reduction of at least 20 per cent will be made in the number of sheep allowed winter grazing next year.

In order to make an equitable allotment of permits for winter grazing this winter Mr. E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, has been requested to call a meeting of the sheep men who have constantly used the winter range within the Prescott and Tonto National Forests. These meetings to be held at Flagstaff on October 10, for the allotment of permits to graze upon the Verde division of the Prescott National Forest, and at Holbrook on October 12, to make allotments for the Tonto National Forest. Both of these meetings will be attended by me and any assistance the members of the Wool Growers can give at these meetings in bringing about an equitable adjustment of winter grazing rights on the Prescott and Tonto National Forests will be greatly appreciated.

Immediately after those meetings I shall take an extended trip over the range in question within the Prescott National Forest to decide personally on the boundaries of areas which will be closed against sheep grazing in the vicinity of ranches owned by the cattle men, and to define the boundaries of the sheep ranges. It is my sincere wish that as many representatives of the Wool Growers Association as possible accompany me on this trip.

When the permits for the Verde division of the Prescott National Forest are approved, it is my intention to furnish each sheep permittee with a blue print map of that portion of the forest involved, showing the location of the area excluded from sheep grazing, the location of each cattle ranch and if possible the location of each exclusive cattle range and the area assigned to sheep grazing.

I hope that a full attendance of the Wool Growers who have customarily used the ranges of the Tonto and Prescott National Forest may be present at Flagstaff and Holbrook, so that the matter of grazing applications for this winter's grazing may be definitely settled at these meetings.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. H. HINDERER,
Forest Supervisor.

FIRE BURNS HUMBOLDT HOME

(From Thursday's Daily)
Fire, which probably had its origin in an overheated stove, completely destroyed yesterday at Humboldt the four room house of Charlie Campbell. The flames were discovered darting through the windows about 7 o'clock in the evening by neighbors.

So far upon a hill was the house that it was impossible to get sufficient water to the burning home to make any headway against the flames. In a half hour, the house had burned to the level of the ground.

The members of the family previous to the discovery of the fire were absent from the house, in the homes of neighbors.

Nothing in the way of household furniture was saved. The total loss was about \$800. Campbell carried no insurance.

The family spent the night with friends.

OLD VEKOL MINE TAKEN OVER BY NEW COMPANY

FLORENCE, Sept. 30.—The famous Old Vekol mine, which in the past was second only to the famous old Silver King mine in the production of silver, has been started up again by new owners.

"Vekol" is a Pima word, meaning "grandmother," and the mine was so named by John D. Walker and Peter B. Brady, the original locators, because the Pima Indians led Walker to the mine. John D. Walker had lived with the Pima Indians for many years, spoke their language like a native and became one of the medicine men and oral historians of the tribe. Shortly after the old Silver King began its marvelous output of silver and set everybody in this section to searching for rich silver veins or deposits, the Pima Indians, as a token of their regard for John D. Walker, took him in 1880 to the outcrop of the Vekol mine. Peter B. Brady, who was also a resident of Florence at that time, followed Walker and his Indians and arrived on the ground while the former was locating the claim. Being old friends and neighbors, Walker put Brady in for one-third interest, and his own brother, Lucian Walker, in for a third interest also. Several years later, when the mine was yielding large quantities of rich lead silver ore, the Walkers bought Mr. Brady's interest for \$65,000, paying him out of two or three shipments of ore from the mine. They then worked the property on a large scale and extracted millions of dollars' worth of high grade ore. But neither of them were strong men and both passed over the great divide into the valley of mystery and shadow. Soon afterward their heirs got the property into litigation and it had been idle for about 15 years when the present company got control of it and resumed operations.

The mine is situated in the Vekol range, 35 miles south of Casa Grande, in Pinal county. The ore lies in irregular chambers in a hard carbonate of lime, which in the old workings had the appearance of having been crushed to nut size and then cemented by calcareous solutions. Tale seams, sometimes not thicker than a knife blade, led from one ore chamber to another and were an unfailing guide to the Walker brothers in locating their ore bodies during the early exploration of the property. From a geological standpoint, the property is a most interesting study and has puzzled more than one geologist.

Of the present operations at the old Vekol following interesting facts, obtained from Prof. C. E. Tolman, of the University of Arizona, who has been at the mine for several weeks past: "The Vekol mines, the old properties formerly operated with so much profit by the Walker Bros. more than 20 years ago, and which were idle for more than 14 years on account of litigation, have again been resuscitated, and are being developed and operated by the Vekol Mining Company which was organized about a year ago by Major E. S. Garrett, of Alabama, and William Forbach, of Casa Grande, and a syndicate of capitalists of Houston, Texas. This company took over the six mines of the old Vekol and 46 other claims, all embraced within one mineral field located in the Vekol range.

"The company was financed during the money stringency of last year and payments made. Active work was begun the latter part of March under the management of Wm. Forbach with a good force of men, since which time work has been pushed with vigor and marked success. Notwithstanding the money panic and the difficulty of raising finances the development work with a force of from 25 to 50 men has not been allowed to cease for a single hour day or night; so that now the Vekol mining camp is one of the most active, promising and prosperous mining centers organized during the past year."

ACTIVITY AT CANANEA.

Many Small Properties to Resume Operations Across the Border.

The next month and a half will see a great improvement in the mining activity in the country tributary to Cananea, says the Bisbee Miner. Arrangements have been made to resume operations on the Ortega property which is known as one of the big copper mines of Sonora. This work will start about the first of November.

Another important announcement from across the border is that the South Cananea and the Calumet and Sonora have consolidated. These two properties will be under one management according to report and will be operated as one company. Work on an extensive scale will be started in a month if all arrangements are made satisfactorily.

Besides these large properties which are to resume operations a number of the smaller companies will soon start work on a small scale.

MEN OF BIG MONEY WOULD STAVE OFF SLUMP

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The big bell wethers in the financial world have gotten behind the market and are apparently of a mind to stay its downward course. The reaction in progress last week continued strongly until Wednesday, when short covering and the "money power" put a stop to it temporarily.

The decline began some three weeks ago as a wholly normal and natural decline after a long continued upward movement. The political scare resulting upon the Hearst disclosures made stocks swing lower than they would have swung under ordinary circumstances, and the continuation of the political agitation will prevent any decided upward movement for the present.

Again the market favors purchases for investment, but is a dangerous one for speculators who want to operate on margin.

The Hearst disclosures have undoubtedly helped Taft and hurt Bryan. The clear defining of the reasons for Taft's opposition to Foraker show the Republican candidate in an exceedingly favorable light. The country has undoubtedly been vividly impressed by the president's publication of the correspondence, which proves that Taft, at least, is not beholden to Standard Oil or any other large financial interest. Mr. Bryan is seriously handicapped in trying to protect the financial manager of his campaign, Gov. Haskell, as many voters will perhaps jump at the conclusion that Haskell was put in his position because of his ability to get Standard Oil money for campaign purposes.

The mining market is picking up along with the general stock market. Two things have happened within the past few days, which will have a tendency to improve the entire mining list. The first is the declaration of a dividend on La Rose which enters the paying list on a 3 per cent quarterly basis. Second is the announcement not officially made that Goldfield Consolidated will resume the payment of dividends at the rate of 3 per cent, quarterly, beginning January, 1909. The Consolidated directors say that they expect to earn \$1,500,000 per quarter net. The La Rose is expected to declare an extra dividend on top of its regular disbursement almost immediately.

Coppers are no stronger and the copper metal market shows no improvement.

Dominion is exceedingly weak. The company is out of cash, and will have to either get financial aid through a loan or go through another reorganization. Dominion cannot make money on 13c. copper, and a 15c market only gives it pin money profits.

TOO MUCH COPPER FOR GOOD OF MARKET

(From Thursday's Daily)
The president of one of the leading copper producers says: "I have just returned from New York, where I made a rather exhaustive study into the copper situation. As a result, I do not believe that the market at the present time would stand any very heavy selling of the metal if such selling were forced, but as all the larger selling interests are well sold through September and partially in October, there is no reason to anticipate any forced selling."

"I am told that the business of the brass manufacturers is showing a very satisfactory improvement, but that the electrical end of the business, which gave quite a pronounced spurt several months ago, showed only a false start, for the business has fallen off again. However, it is generally estimated that the consumption of copper in this country is in the neighborhood of from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds per month, or from 75 to 100 per cent larger consumption than was the case the first part of the year."

"It is rather unfortunate that some of the large new producers could not have been held off for six months longer, as this new copper from Bingham, Ely and Cananea, amounting to not far from 10,000,000 pounds per month, has undoubtedly been a considerable factor in causing production to run ahead of consumption and preventing a better price for the metal."

"The leading foreign interests in copper inform me that the foreign supply of the metal is no menace to the market, because of the way it is carried. It is well distributed and in strong hands, and is not held for speculation, but is fast going into consumption, as at the time most of this copper was purchased foreign stocks were absolutely exhausted."

"On the whole, therefore, I look for a fairly steady copper market at between 13 and 14 cents until after election, when the business interests should be able to get a line upon the future."

Journal-Miner for high class job work.

IRRIGATORS ARE IRRITATED BY FORESTRY BUREAU

ALBUQUERQUE, Sept. 30.—The anticipated attack of the National Irrigation Congress the administration's forestry policy came at this morning's session today when D. C. Beaman of Denver in an address covering an hour made a sweeping and severe arraignment of the forestry service by Gifford Pinchot.

At the afternoon session George H. Maxwell of Colorado made a ringing response to the attack that brought defendants of the forestry service to their feet in a demonstration of approval.

Several western men took part in the discussion, some attacking, others defending the bureau.

But the speech of Beaman, in reply to Maxwell, overshadowed all events of the session. At the end of the address several questions were asked, one whether Beaman was the paid attorney of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The question was ruled out, but Beaman replied that he had been the company's attorney since its organization, but his corporation had no interest at stake in the forestry problem.

Maxwell, the editor of Maxwell's Talisman, of Calcego, is one of the founders of the congress. He departed from the subject assigned him and launched at once into a defense of the forestry bureau. His speech was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

Maxwell contended that though the forestry service had made mistakes in administrative details, in the main it had been going along the right line, and aside from inevitable errors that creep into the execution of any great policy there was no just ground for criticism. He intimated the attack on it was inspired by purely selfish motives and closed with an eloquent tribute to the work of Commissioner Pinchot.

F. C. Finkle, of California, defending the service, made a brief argument in favor of a commission to which complaints as to the administration of forest reserves might be appealed.

John Barrett, director of the bureau of American Republics, delivered a brilliant address describing the progress of irrigation through American republics, and urging an international congress for 1909 for which he said the governments of several republics participating would appropriate funds.

The resolution committee began work tonight on a number of resolutions introduced during the day, among these being one against the further restriction of immigration as opposed to the rapid development and colonization of semi-arid states.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Governmental Positions Thrown Open to Competition.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on October 14-15, 1908, at Phoenix, Prescott and Tucson, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the department of agriculture, at salaries ranging from \$840 to \$2,000 per annum, depending upon the experience and qualifications of appointees.

As a result of this examination certification will be made to fill the following named vacancies:

Scientific assistant (female), qualified in library science, \$840 per annum, in the Library Bureau.

Scientific assistant (female), qualified in seed testing, \$840 per annum, in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Scientific assistant (male), qualified in food bacteriology, \$1,000 per annum, in the Bureau of Chemistry.

Full information relative to the scope of the obligatory and major and minor optional subjects is contained in section 205 of the Manual of Examinations, revised to July 1, 1908.

The age limit is 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for application Form 1312 and a copy of the Manual either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners, as follows: Postoffice, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Cal.; custom house, New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; old custom house, St. Louis, Mo.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of necessary papers.

SEATTLE SYNDICATE BUYS WILLIAMS CLAIMS

(From Wednesday's Daily)
After three weeks' negotiations the title of the Williams group of mines in the Hassayampa district passed yesterday from Lester Jackson to a Seattle, Washington, syndicate. The price was not made public, but it is known that Jackson received a cash payment.

The group comprises four claims among the oldest locations in the district. The claims cover ledges carrying gold values near the headwaters of Wolf Creek. Knott Williams, the locator of the ground, who sold the claims to Jackson a few months ago, has extracted gold from the ores for the last quarter of a century by the crude anastra process, getting an average return of \$20 to the ton.

Williams developed one of the ledges to a depth of sixty-five feet, where the ores started to change to sulphides he sunk a number of shallower shafts in which paystreaks are exposed ranging from four to six feet in thickness, all carrying fair values in gold. It is a free milling.

Deep mining will be commenced in the next few days by the purchasing syndicate.

John Harlan, who has mined all over the county for twenty years, will have charge of operations. He begins immediately, getting a camp ready for his working force.

It is also reported that the purchasers will install a hoisting plant and modern mining machinery to push the development as fast as possible.

The locations cover valuable water and timber rights. The ground is located eight miles south of this city immediately west of the Prescott and Senator wagon road.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN BRADSHAW DISTRICT

(From Thursday's Daily)
"Mining operations are not at a standstill in the Bradshaw mountains, by any means," said R. M. Dougherty, a pioneer of that section to a Journal-Miner representative yesterday.

"Prospectors are as busy as ever there and some very promising ore bodies are being opened," he continued.

"At the Savoy forty miners are taking out shipping ore of a good grade and the outlook is that the mine will prove before long among the heavy producers of the southern part of the county."

"Operations are being pushed in the Old Tiger mine, one of the great silver producers of pioneer days. Forty miners are employed there and the report is that high grade ore bodies are being opened in the lower levels."

"Twenty-five men are employed at the Wildflower group, north of Crown King. Developments there are satisfactory to the management. This property is considered one of the coming producers of the district by the miners and prospectors familiar with that part of the county."

"Development of the Gray Eagle mine continues by the Tiger Gold Company. This company is doing well and making regular shipments of bullion. There are forty miners employed in the Gray Eagle."

A gold bar weighing \$600 was received yesterday from the Tiger Gold Company by the Prescott National Bank.

Dougherty will leave for his mining camp today.

GLADSTONE SHAFT TO BE SUNK TO 1100 FEET

(From Wednesday's Daily)
So well pleased are A. C. Mamey, George Flammer and W. D. Shaw, leasees of the Gladstone mine, with the showing in the drifts on the 1000 foot level that they are now making arrangements to resume the sinking of the shaft to the 1,100 foot level at once. The ore bodies in the lower level are larger and richer than any in the higher levels, proving unmistakably that the paystreak grows larger and richer with depth.

Seventy men are now employed, the average daily shipments to the El Paso smelters being twenty tons. Stopping is being pushed on the 500, 600, 800 and 900 foot levels, with good showings in every heading.

W. D. Shaw stated yesterday that it was the intention to push the shaft down to the 1,100 foot level as fast as possible. When the 1,100 foot station is cut the development of the vein will be pushed from that point by drifts in each direction. In the meantime operations in the upper levels will be pushed as usual.

The Gladstone mine is the western extension of the McCabe mine, both being on the same vein. Both mines were operated under the same management before the closing of the Harbould smelters last year. Considered a one property, the McCabe Gladstone mines was the heaviest gold producer in the county in 1907.